

Exhibit C-5

THE OXFORD
UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM LITTLE

M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford

H. W. FOWLER J. COULSON
M.A. OXON. B.A. LEEDS

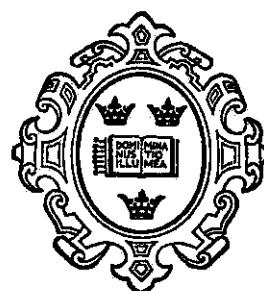
REVISED AND EDITED BY

C. T. ONIONS

C.B.E., F.B.A.

M.A. LOND.; M.A., HON. D.LITT. OXON.; HON. LITT.D. LEEDS;
HON. LL.D BIRMINGHAM; HON. F.R.S.L.
Fellow and Librarian of Magdalen College
Sometime Reader in English Philology in the University of Oxford
Co-Editor of the Oxford English Dictionary
Corresponding Fellow of the Mediaeval Academy of America

THIRD EDITION
REVISED WITH ADDENDA



OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

Oxford University Press, Amen House, London E.C.4

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
BOMBAY CALCUTA MADRAS KARACHI CAPE TOWN IBADAN

Geoffrey Cumberlege, Publisher to the University

FIRST PUBLISHED, FEBRUARY 1933

REPRINTED, WITH CORRECTIONS, MARCH 1933, APRIL 1933

REPRINTED 1934. SECOND EDITION 1936; REPRINTED 1939

THIRD EDITION 1944; REPRINTED, WITH CORRECTIONS, 1947

REPRINTED 1950, 1952

WITH CORRECTIONS AND REVISED ADDENDA, 1955

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY RAND McNALLY & COMPANY, CONKEY DIVISION

PROSPERITY

1604

ful; to thrive, succeed, do well. 2. *trans.* To cause to flourish; to be propitious to 1530.

x. What soever he doth, it shal prosperre COVERDALE *Ps.* i. 3. Why wicked men have often prospered in this world HOBSON. Where such Plants grow and p. 1682. 2. O prosperre thou our hondy worke COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxix (= of A. V.) 17. If Heaven prospered them, they might seize a Spanish ship 1685.

Prosperity (prosperiti). [M.E. a. F. *prosperité*, ad. L. *prosperitas*, -tatem, f. *prosper*, *prosperus*; see -ITY.] The condition of being prosperous; good-fortune, success, well-being. b. *pl.* Instances of prosperity, prosperous circumstances M.E.

P. is not apt to receive good lessons, nor always to give them BURKE. b. The vicious and bad triumph with so great prosperities 1598.

Prosperous (pro'sperəs), a. 1445. [a. obs. F. *prosperus*, f. L. *prosper*; see -OUS.] 1. Having continued success or good fortune; flourishing 1472. 2. Promoting or conducing to success; favourable, propitious 1445.

x. The Churches Prayers made him so p. SHAKS. The causes which make one nation more rich and p. than another 1682. 2. We sayed ever with p. wynde 1555. Hence *Pro'sperous-ly* *adv.*, -ness.

Prosphysis (pro'sfīsīs), a. 1693. [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρόσφυσις*, f. *πρός* to + *φύσις* growth.] *Path.* An adhesion; morbid adhesion of parts.

Prostate (pro'stēt), sb. (a.) 1646. [ad. med. L. *prostata*, ad. Gr. *προστάτης* one who stands before, f. *προστάτης*.] *Anat.* A large gland, or each of a number of small glands, accessory to the male generative organs, surrounding the neck of the bladder and the commencement of the urethra, in man and other Mammalia. b. *attrib.* or *adj.*, esp. in p. *gland* 1754. Hence *Prostata* a. pertaining to, produced by, or connected with the p.; *prostatic body*, *gland*, the p. || *Prostatis*, inflammation of the p.

|| **Prosternum** (pro'stēnūm). 1826. [mod. L., f. PRO-² a + *STERNUM*.] *Entom.* The sternal, ventral, or under segment of the prothorax of an insect.

|| **Prostheca** (pros'thēkā). 1826. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *προσθήκη*, f. *προσθίειν* to put to, add.] *Entom.* A process on the mandibles in certain coleopterous insects.

|| **Prosthesis** (pros'thēsīs). 1553. [L., a. Gr. *πρόσθεσις*, f. *προστίθειν*.] 1. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word. 2. *Surg.* That part of surgery which consists in supplying deficiencies, as by artificial limbs, teeth, etc. 1706.

Prosthetic (pros'thetik), a. 1837. [ad. mod. L. **prostheticus*, ad. Gr. *προσθετικός* of the nature of addition, f. *πρόσθετος* added, vbl. adj. of *προστίθειν*; see prec. and -IC.] 1. *Gram.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter or syllable. 2. *Surg.* Pertaining to or of the nature of prosthesis 1902.

Prostitute (pro'stitūt), pp. a. and sb. 1563. [ad. L. *prostitutus*, pa. pp. of *prostituere*, f. pro PRO-¹ + *stituere* to cause to stand, place.] 1. *adj.* x. Offered or exposed to lust (as a woman); prostituted; also, licentious. (Sometimes const. as pa. pp.) Now rare or Obs. 1572. 2. *fig.* Debased or debasing; abandoned; corrupt. Now rare. 1563. 3. Given over, devoted; exposed, subjected (to something, usu. evil) 1708.

x. Made bold by want, and p. for bread PRIOR. 2. No courtier, even the most p., could go farther than the parliament itself 1554.

B. sb. x. A woman who is devoted, or (usu.) offers her body to indiscriminate sexual intercourse, esp. for hire; a common harlot 1613. 2. A person given over to infamous practices; an abandoned person; esp. a base hireling, a corrupt and venal politician. Now rare. 1647. 1. Your friendship as common as a prostitute's favours GOLDSM. 2. He [Lord Brougham] is a notorious p., and is setting himself up to sale 1804.

Prostitute (pro'stitūt), v. 1530. [f. L. *prostitut-, prostituire*; see prec.] 1. *trans.* To offer (oneself, or another) to unlawful, esp. indiscriminate, sexual intercourse, usu. for hire; to devote or expose to lewdness. (Chiefly *ref.* of a woman.) 2. To seduce, debauch (a woman). *rare.* 1658. 3. *fig.* To surrender or

put to an unworthy or infamous use; to sell for base gain or hire 1593.

x. *Lev.* xix. 29. He recovered his liberty by prostituting the honour of his wife GIBSON. 2. Justice was prostituted in the ordinary courts to the royal will GREEN. So *Pro'stitutor*, one who prostitutes (usu. *ref.* 1611).

Prostitution (prostītū'shōn). 1553. [ad. late L. *prostitutionem*, f. *prostituere* to PROSTITUTE.] 1. Of women: The offering of the body to indiscriminate lewdness for hire (esp. as a practice or institution); whoredom, harlotry. 2. *fig.* Devotion to an unworthy use; degradation, debasement, corruption 1647.

x. P. seems never to have been recognized at Rome as a legal institution 1678. 2. The p. of their talents to gratify personal animosities 1584.

Prostrate (pro'strēt, -ēt), a. late M.E. [ad. L. *prostratus*, pa. pp. of *prosternere*.] 1. In strict use, Lying with the face to the ground in token of submission or humility; more loosely, Lying at full length (on the ground or other surface). 2. Of things usu. erect, as trees, pillars, etc.: Levelled with the ground, overthrown 1677. 3. *fig.* Laid low in mind or spirit; submissive; overcome, powerless 1591.

b. In a state of physical exhaustion or complete weakness; unable to rise or exert oneself 1871.

3. *Bot.* In its habit of growth, lying flat upon the ground; procumbent 1776.

b. Closely appressed to the surface; lying flat: as, p. hairs or setae. x. Whiles we on grassie bed did lie p. 1642. b. The mournful waste Of p. altars WORDSW. a. The violent reaction which had laid the Whig party p. MACAULAY. Hence *Prostrate* *adv.*

Prostrate (pro'strēt), v. *Pa. t. and pple.* prostrated. late M.E. [f. L. ppl. stem *prostrat-*; see prec.] 1. *intr.* To become prostrate; = sense 3. -1755. 2. *trans.* To lay flat on the ground, etc.; to throw down, level with the ground, overthrow (something erect) 1483.

3. *ref.* To cast oneself down prostrate; to bow to the ground in reverence or submission 1530. 4. *trans. fig.* To lay low, overcome; to make submissive or helpless 1562. 5. To reduce to extreme physical weakness: said of disease, fatigue, and the like 1829.

a. A storme, that all things doth p. SPENSER. 3. Sethos, upon entring, prostrated himself at his feet 1732. 4. You are to p. your reason to divine revelation KEN. b. He appeared exceedingly low and prostrated 1843.

Prostration (prostrā'shōn). 1526. [a. F., or ad. late L. *prostrationem*, f. *prosternere*.] 1. The action of prostrating oneself or one's body, esp. as a sign of humility, adoration, or servility; the condition of being prostrated, or lying prostrate. 2. *fig.* Veneration; abject submission, adulation; humiliation, abasement 1646. 3. *fig.* Debasement of any exalted principle or faculty 1647.

4. Extreme physical weakness or exhaustion; also extreme dejection 1651. 5. The reduction of a country, party, or organization to a prostrate or powerless condition 1844.

x. The comely prostrations of the body, in time of Divine Service 1645. 2. The p. of the intellect 1623.

4. Nervous p. 1874. 3. The p. of Greece under the Turkish yoke 1844.

Prostrative (pro'strātiv), a. *rare.* 1817. [f. L. ppl. stem *prostrat-* + -IVE.] a. Having the quality or faculty of prostrating. b. Characterized by prostration or abjectness.

Prostyle (pro'stōlē), sb. and a. 1696. [ad. L. *prostilos* adj. having pillars in front, also sb; see PRO-² and *STYLE* sb.] *Anc. Arch.* A. A portico in front of a Greek temple, of which the columns stood in front of the building 1697. B. *adj.* Having a prostyle 1696.

Prosy (pro'sē), a. 1821. [f. PROSE sb. + -Y.] 1. Resembling, or having the character of prose. Sometimes = *PROSATIC* 2; commonplace and tedious; dull and wearisome. 2. Of persons: Given to talking or writing in a commonplace, dull, or tedious way 1838.

Prosylogism (pro'silōgiz'm). 1584. [ad. med. L. *prosylogismus*, ad. Gr. *προσυλλογισμός*; see PRO-² and *SYLLOGISM*.] *Logic.* A syllogism of which the conclusion forms the major or minor premiss of another syllogism.

Protagon (pro'tāgōn). 1869. [a. G., f. Gr. *πρώτος* first + *ἀγων*, neut. pres. pp. of *ἀγεῖν* to lead.] *Physiol. Chem.* A highly complex crystalline substance, containing nitrogen and phosphorus, found in brain and nerve tissue.

PROTECTION

plex crystalline substance, containing nitrogen and phosphorus, found in brain and nerve tissue.

Protagonist (pro'tāgōnist). 1671. [ad. Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*, f. *πρώτος* first + *ἀγωνίστης* combatant, actor.] 1. The chief personage in a drama; the principal character in the plot of a story, etc. 2. A leading personage in any contest, a champion of any cause 1639.

x. 'Tis charg'd upon me that I make debauch'd Persons... my protagonists, or the chief persons of the drama DRAVDEN.

Protamine (prōfā'mēn). 1895. [f. Gr. *πρωτ-* PRO-² - *ταμίη* + *amine*.] *Physiol. Chem.* One of the simple proteins, a basic organic substance $C_{12}H_{22}N_2O_2$.

Protandrous (pro'tāndrōs), a. 1875. [f. PROT(O)- + *-ANDRous*.] *Bot.* = PROTERANDROUS.

|| **Protasis** (prōfā'sīs). 1616. [Late L., a. Gr. *πρότασις* a stretching forward, etc., f. *πρό-* PRO-² + *τάσις*, f. *τείνειν* to stretch.] 1. That which is put forward; a proposition, a maxim (rare) 1656. 2. In the ancient drama, The first part of a play, in which the characters are introduced, as opp. to the *epitasis* and *catastrophe* 1616. 3. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* The first introductory clause in a sentence, esp. in a conditional sentence; opp. to the *apodosis* 1636.

Protatic (pro'tātik), a. 1668. [ad. late L. *protaticus*, a. Gr. *προταρικός*, f. *πρότασις* PRO-TASIS.] Of or pertaining to the *protasis* in *p. character*, *person*, appearing only in the *protasis* (sense 2).

|| **Protea** (prōfē'tā). 1753. [mod.L., generic name (Linn.), f. PROTEUS, in allusion to the great variety of the species.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or small trees, type of the *Proteaceae*, chiefly natives of S. Africa, bearing large cone-like heads of flowers; also, a plant of this genus.

Proteaceous (pro'tātē'jōs), a. 1835. [f. mod. L. *Proteaceæ*, f. prec.; see *-ACEOUS*.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceæ*, a natural order of trees, shrubs, or (rarely) perennial herbs, mainly S. African and Australian, typified by the genus *Protea*.

Protean (pro'tō-tān), a. 1598. [f. PROTEUS + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Proteus; like that of Proteus; hence, variable in form; characterized by variability or variation; changing, varying.

b. *spec. Zool.* Varying in shape; of or pertaining to the protean-animalcule; amorphous, proteiform 1802. Hence *Protean* *adv.*, rare, with variation of form.

Proteus (pro'tōsēs), 1546. [f. ppl. stem of L. *protegere*, f. pro PRO-¹ + *tegere* to cover.] 1. *trans.* To defend or guard from injury or danger; to shield; to keep safe, take care of; to extend patronage to. 2. To act as official or legal protector or guardian of SHAKS. 3. *Pol. Econ.* To assist or guard (a home industry) against the competition of foreign products by means of imposts on the latter 1827. 3. *Comm.* To provide funds to meet a draft or bill of exchange 1884. 4. a. To furnish (spec. war-ships) with a protective covering 1839. b. To provide (machinery, etc.) with appliances to prevent injury from it 1900.

x. To every man remaineth... the right of protecting his body. HORACE. To p. the eyes from... excessive light 1879. b. *2 Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 29. a. Their industries were protected and ours were not 1885. Hence *Protecting* *adv.*

Protectee (prōfēktē), 1602. [f. PROTECT + -EE.] One who is under protection; *spa.* in 16-17th c., an Irishman who had accepted the protection of the English government.

Protection (prōteks̄hōn). [Late M.E. a. F., ad. late L. *protectionem*, f. *protectere*.] 1. The action of protecting; the fact or condition of being protected; defence from harm, danger, or evil; patronage, tutelage. b. *euphem.* The keeping of a mistress in a separate establishment 1677. 2. A thing or person that protects late M.E. 3. A writing that protects or secures from molestation; a safe-conduct, passport, pass. In U. S. a certificate of American citizenship issued by the customs authorities to seamen. 1850. 4. *Pol. Econ.* The theory or system of protecting home industries

against or the CAXTON no p. to England four suc speaker before t Revenue mic doct an adv. Prote PROTEC to prot Econ. C or syste employe 1875.

1. The p. colouri

Prote

protect

t. proteg

der; a g

protects

jury to o

p., etc. I.

of the ki

or incaps

ME. b.

Common

1653-8, a

x. The tayns and

The p., H

Saw the s

Protec

to tector

male p.; a

Protect

[SHIP.]

position, c

guardians

Protég

[L. *protecte*],

protection

or ce

superior

Proteid

see -ID⁴.

compound

bodies', a

teins'; see

Proteifc

PROTEUS-

assuming;

Protein

G. *protein*

named as

of animals

one of a cl

of carbon,

a little sul

bing organi

albiminou

The name

dual subst

arded by hi

bodies. Hen

(-inik), Prc

of, or consi

Proteid

ME. ad. L.

8 (Ger. Kä

XITION

PROTECTIVE

1605

containing nitrogen in brain and nerve
onist). 1671. [ad. *bras* first + *dyavortis* a chief personage in character in the plot of any personage in any cause 1839. but I make debauch'd the chief persons of the

in]. 1895. [f. Gr. *νέστος*.] *Protective Chem.* a, basic organic

ires), a. 1875. [f. *Bot.* = PROTERAN-

16. [Late L. a. Gr. *γράπτω*, etc. f. *πέπτω* stretch.] 1. That position, a maxim in ancient drama. The characters are *epitasis* and *catalogus*. The first or sentence, *esp.* in to the *apodosis* 1638. 1668. [ad. late L. *βράχος*, f. *πρόστασις* *PRO* the or a protasis; bearing only in the

[mod. L. generic in allusion to the *Bot.* A large es, type of the *Pro-* S. Africa, bearing wers; also, a plant

s), a. 1835. [f. see *-ACROUS.*] Of es, a natural order, perennial herbs, ralian, typified by

598. [f. *PROTEUS* Proteus; like that in form; character-1; changing, vary- in shape; of or nimalcule; amice- lence *Pro*-teanly orm.

36. [f. *ppl. stem + tegere* to cover.] *rd* from injury or afe, take care of; To act as official n of SHAKS. 2. ard (a home in on of foreign pro- ts on the latter funds to meet (a 1. 4. a. To fur- protective covering inery, etc.) with it 1900. right of protecting es from, excessive g. 2. Their indus- not 1885. Hence

2. [f. *PROTECT* protection; *spec.* ho had accepted government

[Late ME. a. *protegere*.] 1. ie fact or con- nce from harm, tutelage. 2. ess in a separate g or person that that protects a safe-conduct, ficate of Ameri- cists authori- *ol. Econ.* The some industries

that. *p* (got).

against foreign competition by imposing duties or the like on foreign productions 1828.

2. I leave this castle in your protection & staff garde CAXTON. Ireland, must be protected, and there is so p. to be found for her, but either from France or England BURKE. a. His quiver and his laurel 'Gainst four such eyes were no p. GRAY. 3. Moved that the speaker sign protections for such persons as are called before the Committee for inspecting Treasury and Revenue 1658. Hence *Protectionism*, the economic doctrine, policy, or system of p. *Protectionist*, an advocate of protectionism, as *adv.* supporting p.

Protective (prōtĕktiv), a. (sb.) 1661. [f. *PROTECT* v. + *-IVE*.] 1. Protecting; tending to protect; defensive; preservative. 2. *Pol. Econ.* Of or relating to the economic doctrine or system of protection 1829. B. *sb.* Anything employed to protect; e.g. in *Surgery*, carbonized oiled silk used for the protection of wounds 1875.

1. The favour of p. Providence 1661. Examples of p. colouring among insects (med.). Hence *Prote-*ctively* adv.* -ness.

Protector (prōtĕkter). [Late ME. a. OF. *protecteur*, ad. post-cl. L. *protector*, -orem, *l. protegere*.] 1. One who protects; a defender; a guardian, a patron. b. A thing that protects; a guard; esp. a device to prevent injury to or from something; e.g. *chest-p.*, *cuff-p.*, etc. 1849. 2. *Eng. Hist.* a. One in charge of the kingdom during the minority, absence, or incapacity of the sovereign; a regent, late ME. b. The official title, in full *Lord P. of the Commonwealth*, borne by Oliver Cromwell 1653-8, and by his son Richard 1658-9.

1. The wulves kyld the dogges whiche were capaytayns and protectours of the sheep CAXTON. a. a. The p., Humphry, Duke of Gloucester GRAY. b. Saw the superb funeral of the P. EVELYN. Hence *Protectoral* a. or of pertaining to a p., esp. *Hist.* to the p. of a kingdom or commonwealth. So *Protectoral* a. *Protectorress*, *Protectorix*, a female p.; a patroness.

Protectorate (prōtĕktrat), sb. 1662. [f. *PROTECTOR* + *-ATE* 1.] 1. The office, position, or government of the Protector of a kingdom or state; spec. the period (1653-9) during which Oliver and Richard Cromwell held the title of Lord Protector. 2. The office, position, or function of a protector or guardian. *Internat. Law*: a. orig. The relation of a strong to a weaker state which it protects. b. The relation of a suzerain to a vassal state; suzerainty. c. now spec. The relation of a European power to a territory inhabited by native tribes, and not ranking as a state. 1836. 3. A state or territory placed or taken under the protection of a superior power; esp. a protected territory inhabited by native tribes 1884.

Protectorship (prōtĕktrship). 1460. [safir.] 1. - *PROTECTORATE* 1. 2. The position, character, or function of a protector; guardianship, patronage 1576.

Protégé masc., *protégée* fem. (prōtĕgē), [Fr. *protéger*, *protégé*], 1778. [F. pa. pple. of *protéger*, ad. L. *protegere*.] One who is under the protection or care of another, esp. of a person of superior position or influence.

Proteid (prōtĕid). 1871. [f. *PROTEIN*; see -ID 1.] *Chem.* One of a class of organic compounds previously known as 'protein bodies', and now by preference called 'proteins'; see *PROTEIN*.

Proteiform (prōtĕifōrm), a. 1833. [f. *PROTEUS* + *(i)FORM*.] Changeable in form, or assuming many various forms; protean.

Protein (prōtĕin). 1868. [a. F. *protéine*, G. *protein*, f. Gr. *πρωτεός* primary, prime (so named as a fundamental material of the bodies of animals and plants); see -IN 1.] *Chem.* Any one of a class of organic compounds, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, with a little sulphur, in more or less unstable combination; forming an important part of all living organisms, and the essential nitrogenous constituents of the food of animals. Also called *albuminoids*, and *proteinids*.

The name was applied earlier by Mulder to a residual substance obtained from casein, etc. and regarded by him as the essential constituent of organized bodies. Hence *Proteinaceous* (-i-*ses*), *Proteinic* (-i-*nik*), *Proteinous* (prōtēnūs) *adj.* of the nature of, or consisting of, p.

Protend (prōtēnd), v. Now rare. [Late ME. ad. L. *protendere* to stretch forth; f. *PRO-*

te (Ger. Köln). *ō* (Fr. peu). *ū* (Ger. Müller). *ū* (Fr. dame). *ū* (carr). *ē* (ē) (there). *ē* (ē) (rein). *ē* (Fr. faire). *ē* (ir, fern, earth).

PROTEUS

To assert publicly; to proclaim; to declare, show forth 1644. 4. To vow 1660. *ts.* To call to witness; to appeal to 1675. *6. intr.* To give formal expression to objection, dissent, or disapproval; to make a formal (often written) declaration *against* some proposal, decision, or action; to remonstrate 1608.

1. I p. to you, the Gentleman has not spoken to me STEERLE. She then, solemnly protested her innocence 1839. b. The Lady protests to much, me thinkes SHAKS. c. I will doe it I p. DEKKER. a. b. *U.S.* To protest against 1904. 3. *Much Ado v. i.* 149. 4. On Diana's Altar to p. For aie, austerity, and single life SHAKS. 6. A minister of religion may fairly p. against being made a politician J. H. NEWMAN.

Protestant (prōtēstānt), sb. and a. 1539.

[a. G. or F. *protestant*, ad. L. *protestans*, *protestari* to PROTEST.] A. *sb.* 1. *Eccles.* i. *Hist.*, usu. *pl.* Those German princes and free cities who made a declaration of dissent from the decision of the Diet of Spires (1529), which reaffirmed the edict of the Diet of Worms against the Reformation; hence, the adherents of the Reformed doctrines and worship in Germany.

2. A member or adherent of any Christian church or body severed from the Roman communion in the Reformation of the 16th c.; hence, gen. any member of a Western church outside the Roman communion 1553. b. *spec.* In the 17th c., *Protestant* was generally accepted and used by members of the Established Church, and was even so applied to the exclusion of Presbyterians, Quakers, and Separatists 1608. II. *General*. Often pron. (prōtēstānt). One who protests. a. One who protests devotion; a suitor (rare) 1648. b. One who protests against error 1836. c. One who makes a protest *against* any decision, proceeding, practice, custom, or the like; a protester 1853.

1. Bid me to live, and I will live Thy P. to be HERRICK. 2. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Protestants or Protestantism 1539. 2. Also (protestant). *Protesting*; making a protest 1844.

1. To heare & see the manner of the French P. Church service EVELYN. P. *Episcopal*, official title of the church in U.S. descended from and in communion with the Church of England. Hence *Protestantize* v. *trans.* to render P.; *intr.* to follow P. practices.

Protestantism (prōtēstāntizm). 1649. [f. *prec.* + *-ISM*.] 1. The religion of Protestants, as opp. to Roman Catholicism; the condition of being Protestant; adherence to Protestant principles. 2. Protestants, or the Protestant churches, collectively 1662. 3. An attitude of protest (rare) 1854.

3. There needs, then, a p. in social usages 1854. **Protestation** (prōtēstāshn). M.E. [a. F., ad. late L. *protestatio*, f. *protestari* to PROTEST.] The action of protesting; that which is protested. 1. A solemn affirmation of a fact, opinion, or resolution; a formal public assertion or asseveration. 2. *Law*. In pleading, an affirmation or denial, introduced in form of a protest, of some allegation the truth of which the pleader cannot directly affirm or deny without duplicating his plea, and which he cannot pass over lest he should be held to have tacitly waived or admitted it 1797. 3.

= *PROTEST* sb. 4. b. 1624. 1. If there had been any faith in mens vows and protestations COWLEY. *To make p.* to protest in a solemn or formal manner.

Protester (prōtēstar). 1601. [f. *PROTEST* v. + *-ER* 1.] 1. One who makes a protestation or solemn affirmation. 2. One who makes a protest or remonstrance 1651. 3. One who protests a bill or other commercial document 1849. So *Protestor* 1550.

Proteus (prōtēus, prōtēis). late M.E. [L., a. Gr. Πρωτεύς] *proper name*. 1. *Gr. and Rom. Myth.* A sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, fabled to assume various shapes. a. Hence *altus*, One who, or that which, assumes various forms, or characters; a changing, varying, or inconstant person or thing 1885. 2. *Zool.* and *Biol.* a. An *AMBERG*. (Now disused as a generic name.) Also *p. animalcula* 1802. b. A genus of tailed amphibians with persistent gills, having four short slender legs and a long eel-like body, found in

the non-acceptance or non-payment of (a bill of exchange) when duly presented 1655. *ts.*